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M I D W E S T R E G I O N A L M E A T P R O G R A M

O F

Class 2

BUTCHERS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS

A STUDY OF SLAUGHTER LICENSE QUOTA BASES

Prepared as Educational Material
on the Meat Order for Study
and Use by Field Personnel

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
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AGB
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SUMMARY

1. Quota bases allotted to Local Slaughterers and Butchers in the Midwest Region amount to approximately 727 million pounds of dressed meat of which 151 million pounds are beef, 172 million pounds pork, 93 million pounds veal, and 11 million pounds lamb.
2. Local Slaughterers have quota bases equivalent to 60% of the total meat while Reporting Butchers have 34% and the small Non-Reporting Butchers have 7%.
3. Local Slaughterers have quota bases of 57% of the beef, 61% of the veal, 78% of the lamb, and 64% of the pork. Reporting Butchers have bases of 36% of the beef, 34% of the veal, 20% of the lamb, and 28% of the pork.
4. While there is considerable seasonal variation in the slaughter of various species of livestock, the total dressed meat per month varies only from 57 to 65 million pounds or only slightly more than 10% in different seasons of the year.
5. Beef slaughter reaches its highest point in October and its lowest in June, while veal slaughter shows both a spring and fall peak; lamb slaughter is fairly heavy at Easter and again in the fall; and pork slaughter reaches its peak in December and January and falls to a low in August.
6. Seasonal variation in quota bases are much less marked in the case of Local Slaughterers since they are larger operators than Butchers and hence better equipped for steady slaughter. Small Non-Reporting Butchers show the most seasonal variations and are apparently "cool weather" operators and the meat business is often only one of several business interests.
7. Quota bases vary by states apparently in relation to degree of industrialization. Local Slaughterers also supply a larger proportion of local demand as compared to smaller Butchers in the heavier consumer demand areas.
8. The larger operators process most of the lamb and a larger proportion of the veal while the quota bases of the Non-Reporting Butchers are largely beef and pork.
9. Veal quota bases are larger in Illinois than in any other state in the Region.
10. The larger lamb quota bases are mostly in the eastern part of the Region, with Ohio having the largest amount.
11. A larger proportion of the hog slaughter is done by Local Slaughterers in the industrialized areas and is related to consumer demand more than to hog production.

THE MIDWEST REGIONAL MEAT PROGRAM
of
BUTCHERS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS

The Meat Order, as is true of the other wartime food orders, has as its main objective the fair distribution to civilians of limited supplies of a critical food, at the same time recognizing the need for allocating adequate quantities into whatever other channels will contribute most of the total war effort.

There are many claimants for varying portions of the total meat supply. By far, the largest demand is that of American civilians who, with their tremendous purchasing power, could use all of the meat now being produced, but war needs also have to be met. Men in our own Armed Forces must be fed both at home and abroad, and stock piles must be built and maintained for future use. Our allies must also be supplied a certain portion through Lend-Lease.

The problem of dividing our total supply among the legitimate claimants has been solved in a large degree through a system of allocations. A broad overall blue print of the entire situation, including both supply and various demands, is the basic foundation on which regulations are planned. From April to September, 1943, registration of all slaughterers was required and quota bases established as a means of directing their slaughter operations. As the fall and winter seasonal run of livestock got under way, quota restrictions were suspended but may again have to be invoked when market receipts fall below current needs. In a broad overall consideration of the meat program, the suspension of quotas should not be interpreted as doing away with the control of meat supplies. Civilian rationing is in full operation, definite set aside orders are in full force in connection with the meat processing in inspected plants, and all slaughterers are and still must be, licensed and quota bases established for any emergency that may arise in the meat situation (with the exception of farm producers of hogs).

During this period of suspended quotas, stock should be taken of the mechanism that has been developed under the meat order since need for its use in controlling and distributing supplies may be vitally important in the near future. With this in mind, this analysis of the quota bases of Butchers and Local Slaughterers has been made so that any necessary regulation which may be imposed can be appraised in terms of its effect on local meat supplies.

QUOTA BASES OF BUTCHERS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTERERS

A tabulation of the quota bases of all Butchers and Local Slaughterers licensed to slaughter livestock in the eleven states comprising the Midwest Region of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, has been made. A study of the summary furnishes facts which will be of value in appraising results which may be expected in meat supplies from these sources as changes are contemplated in the administration of the meat order.

The states included in this summary are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. Within this area there are many terminal markets, public stock yards and concentration points through which pass a large volume of livestock which are processed by National Packers and Commercial Slaughterers.* In addition, a large volume of livestock moves to other processors outside these states handled by shippers and order buyers operating both in the public yards and other buying stations scattered throughout the area. This analysis, therefore, should be examined as supplementary to the overall livestock slaughter program and represents largely the local phase of livestock slaughter in this area.

The quota bases established in connection with the livestock slaughter license program largely reflect the 1941 slaughter history of the operator, although in certain cases adjustments have been made within the provisions of the administrative regulations.

Local Slaughterers are those operators who slaughter more than 300,000 pounds live weight of livestock and less than 2,000,000 pounds dressed meat annually, and the quota bases are established on a dressed weight basis for beef, veal, and lamb, and on a live weight basis on hogs. For the purposes of this summary hogs were converted to dressed pork to more clearly reflect actual meat supplies using 57 per cent of the live weight as representing dressed meat.

Reporting Butchers, under Food Distribution Order No. 75, are those operators processing less than 300,000 pounds live weight annually but having as an annual base either 50 head of cattle or more,

* Processors with volume of over 2 million pounds, annually.

or 300 head or more of total livestock. For the purposes of this analysis numbers of head of the various species of livestock were converted to a dressed basis by using average weights and dressing percentages. Cattle were computed on the basis of 518 pounds dressed, calves 109 pounds, lambs 41 pounds, and hogs 137 pounds. While there are undoubtedly variations both in live weights and in dressing percentages this conversion seemed advisable in order to arrive at figures approximating quantities of dressed meat processed by these slaughterers.**

Non-Reporting Butchers are those slaughterers whose quota bases show less than 50 head of cattle per year and less than 300 head of total livestock. The same method was used to convert numbers of livestock to a dressed meat basis as was used with Reporting Butchers.

**

Live and Dressed Weights of Livestock

For the purposes of this general appraisal of the quota bases established in connection with the issue of Slaughter Licenses it seemed advisable to use the general averages quoted. No accurate data is available on these classes of slaughterers as to differences in weights of livestock slaughtered by the various types of slaughterers nor on variations in dressing percentages. Tables 21 and 22 give some data taken from 1943 monthly slaughter reports of Local Slaughterers for nine months and Reporting Butchers for seven months on live and dressed weights.

For Local Slaughterers these figures show that under War conditions cattle slaughtered average 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and dressed out 52%; calves, 217 live weight dressed 59%; lambs 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds dressing 48%; and hogs 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds dressing out 70%. Only live weights are available on the monthly Butcher reports. These indicate cattle average 873 pounds, calves 205, lambs 99, and hogs 2148-pounds. Since, due to the feed and consumer demand conditions, slaughterers may have shifted considerably in the weights of livestock slaughtered in 1943, especially with quotas imposed during the period from April to September, it would be difficult, and probably no more accurate, to use this 1943 data as a basis of converting 1941 quota bases to a dressed meat basis. Therefore, any conclusions made from this analysis of quota bases should take into account that the dressed meat figures are general approximations and no claim is made that they are absolutely accurate.

In interpreting these results it should be remembered that there is also a certain amount of meat, largely used locally, supplied by farm slaughterers on which no data is available. There were 773 Local Slaughterers, 2,954 Reporting Butchers, and 2,932 Non-Reporting Butchers quota bases included in the study. The following table shows the distribution of these by states:

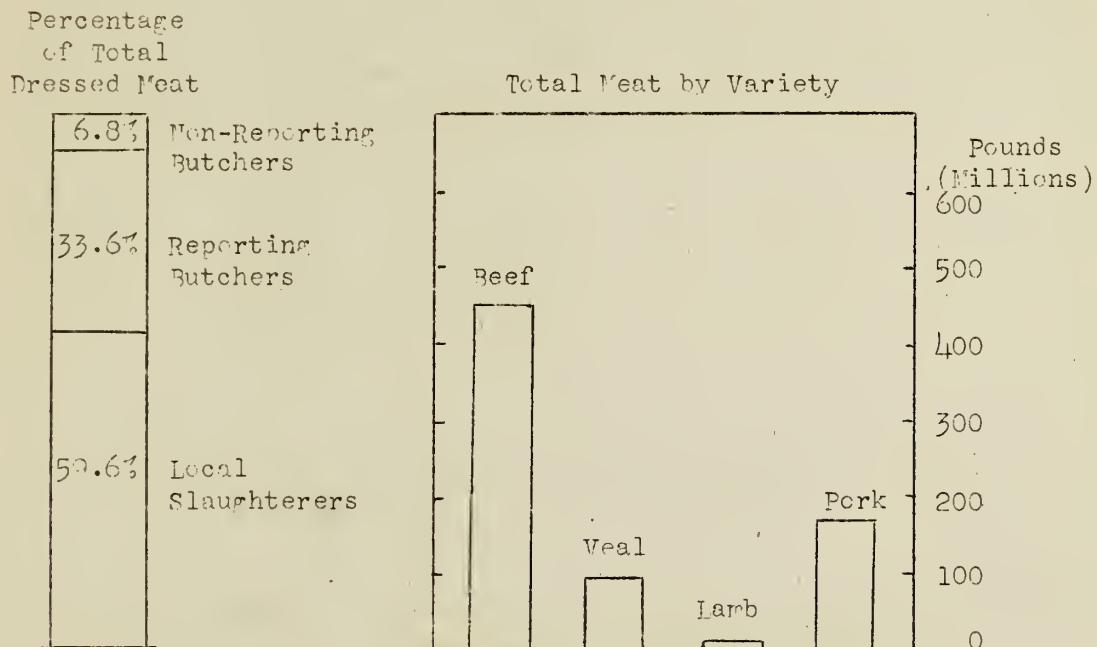
Table 1 - Number of Licensed Slaughterers
by Classes, by States

State	Local		Reporting		Non-Reporting	
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers
Illinois	85		380		434	
Indiana	93		233		179	
Iowa	25		197		265	
Michigan	163		386		260	
Minnesota	33		288		417	
Missouri	42		173		180	
Nebraska	32		176		135	
North Dakota	10		169		193	
Ohio	238		515		291	
South Dakota	7		68		115	
Wisconsin	45		369		463	
Total	773		2,954		2,932	

Table 1a - Pounds of Dressed Meat Represented by Quota Bases, by Classes of Slaughterers. Yearly.
(In thousand pounds)

Type of Slaughterer	Type of Meat				Total		Percentage of Meat
	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Dressed	Total Dressed	
Local Slaughterer	258,595	56,423	8,554	109,933	433,505	1,135,951	59.6%
Reporting Butcher	162,041	31,544	2,181	48,634	244,400	805,216	33.6%
Non-Reporting Butcher	30,676	4,994	195	13,199	49,064	163,934	6.8%
Total	451,312	92,961	10,930	171,766	726,969	1,164,085	100.0%

Chart 1 - Annual Volume of Meat in Quota Bases
by Type of Slaughterer
and
by Kinds of Meat



The proportion of slaughter of various species of livestock varies somewhat between the different types of slaughterers. Table 2 below gives the percentage of the different kinds of meat making up the total quota bases of the three types of slaughterers.

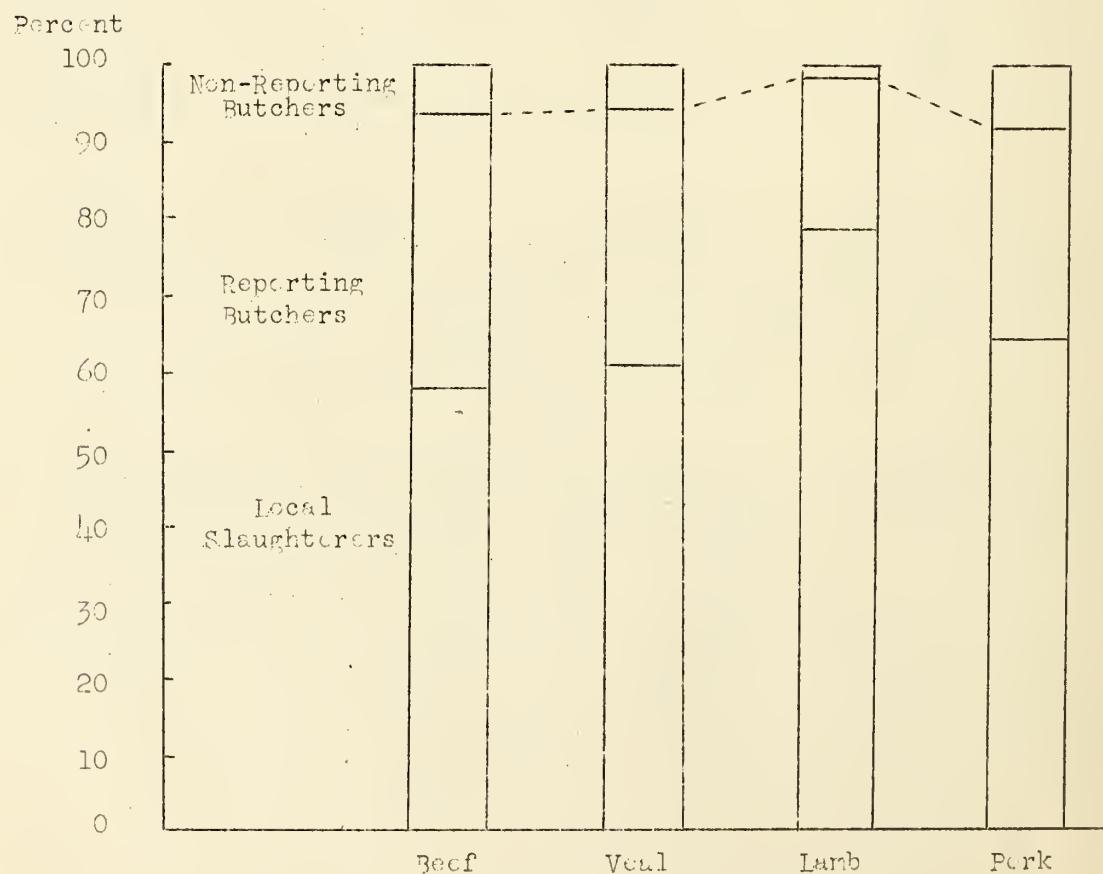
Table 2 - Slaughter by Types of Meat by Classes
of Slaughterer. Yearly.

Type of Meat	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers
Beef	59.7%	66.3%	62.5%
Veal	13.0%	12.0%	10.2%
Lamb	2.0%	.9%	.4%
Pork	25.3%	19.9%	26.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3 - Distribution of Slaughter by Kinds of Meat,
by Classes of Slaughterer. Yearly.

Type of Meat	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
Percent				
Beef	57.3%	35.9%	6.8%	100.0%
Veal	60.7%	33.9%	5.4%	100.0%
Lamb	78.3%	19.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Pork	64.0%	28.3%	7.7%	100.0%
Total	59.6%	33.6%	6.8%	100.0%

Chart 2 - Percentage of Quota Bases by Kinds of Meat
of Type of Slaughterer
Annual



SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN QUOTA BASES

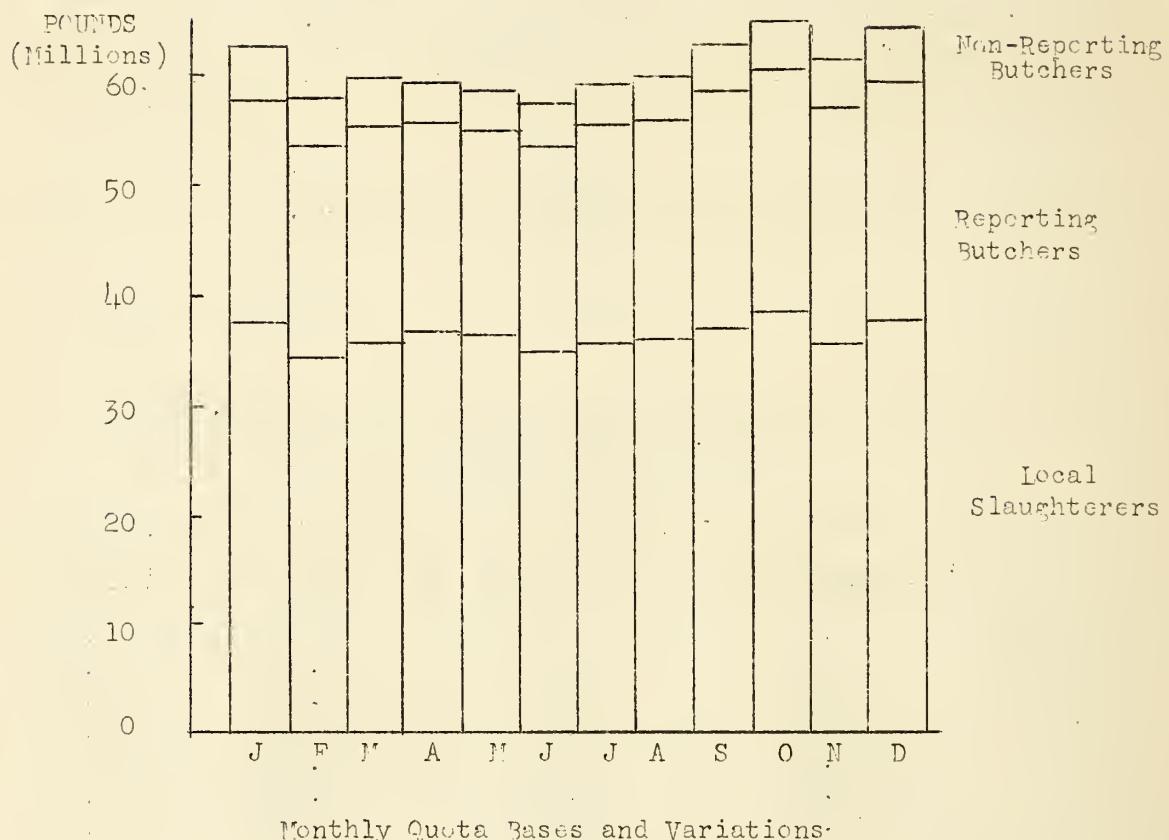
The amount of meat processed varies at different seasons of the year due in part to the seasonal movement of livestock to market but is also influenced in the case of these small slaughterers by livestock prices, cooler facilities and local demands for meat. When all kinds of meat are considered together seasonal variations are less marked than when individual kinds are taken separately since decreased volume in one kind of meat is often offset by increasing supplies in other kinds.

Chart 3 and Table 4 show the monthly variations in total meats making up the quota bases of the three types of slaughterers.

Table 4 - Pounds of Dressed Meat in Quota Bases, by Months, and by Classes of Slaughterer.
(In thousand pounds)

Month	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
January	37,473	20,835	4,496	62,804
February	34,250	19,140	4,120	57,360
March	35,551	19,760	4,044	59,355
April	36,477	19,260	3,594	59,331
May	35,984	19,002	3,428	58,414
June	34,818	18,838	3,442	57,098
July	35,590	19,783	3,559	58,932
August	35,662	20,192	3,925	59,779
September	36,781	21,518	4,257	62,556
October	38,327	22,036	4,550	64,913
November	35,259	21,732	4,733	61,724
December	37,333	21,054	4,716	61,203
Total	433,505	244,100	49,064	726,669

Chart 3 - Total Meat - Quota Bases
Monthly - Regional
by Type of Slaughterer



Monthly Quota Bases and Variations

BEEF

Monthly slaughter of beef for all three types of slaughterers reaches its highest point in October and its lowest in June. In general, beef slaughter shows a downward trend during the first six months of the year. The increase is quite marked in July and following the October peak there is a sharp drop in November mainly accounted for in the quota bases of Local Slaughterers. The marked decline in February slaughter is probably accounted for by this being a short month. Local Slaughterers hit their low point of the year in beef slaughter in June and their high point in October. Reporting Butchers processed the least beef in February and the most in September, while Non-Reporting Butchers the least beef in May and the most in October and December. Table 5 shows the monthly variations in pounds of dressed beef for the three types of slaughterers.

Table 5 - Pounds of Dressed Beef in Quota Bases, by
Months, and by Classes of Slaughterer.
(In thousand pounds)

Month	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting	Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	
January	22,552	13,436	2,638	38,626
February	20,442	12,545	2,450	35,437
March	20,865	12,661	2,411	35,937
April	21,241	12,555	2,184	35,980
May	20,739	12,628	2,156	35,523
June	20,376	12,672	2,211	35,259
July	21,629	13,620	2,390	37,639
August	21,850	14,175	2,699	38,724
September	22,719	14,797	2,870	40,386
October	23,060	14,702	2,897	40,659
November	20,932	14,193	2,871	37,996
December	22,190	14,057	2,399	39,146
Total	258,595	162,041	30,676	451,312

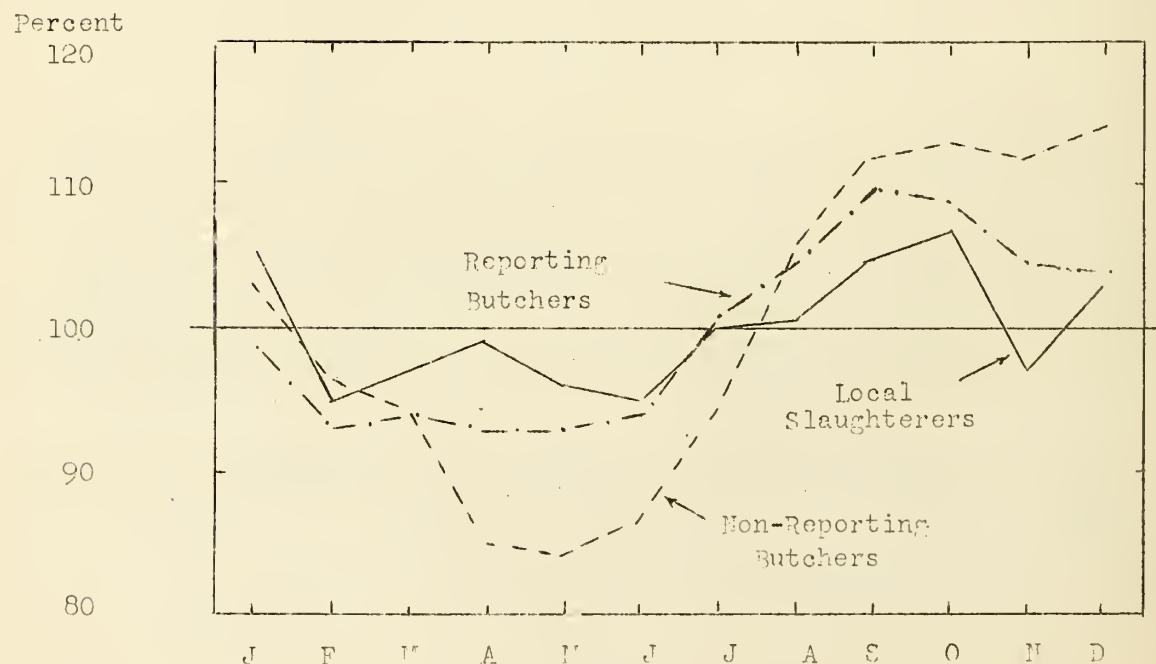
By assuming the average monthly quota base of each type of slaughterer to be 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ and expressing the individual months in terms of this seasonal index, Chart 4 shows the seasonal beef curves for the three types of slaughterers. These curves indicate that Local Slaughterers process beef with less seasonal variation than do either of the other two groups and the wide variation between the low summer beef slaughter of the Non-Reporting Butchers and their high September to January slaughter probably reflects lack of cooler facilities, availability of cattle locally and low seasonal price.

Table 6 shows the monthly index figures for beef slaughter by types of slaughterers.

Table 6 - Monthly Beef Quota Indices, by Classes of Slaughterers
(Average Monthly Slaughter = 100)

Month	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers
January	105	99	103
February	95	93	96
March	97	94	94
April	99	93	85
May	96	93	84
June	95	94	87
July	100	101	94
August	101	105	106
September	105	110	112
October	107	109	113
November	97	105	112
December	103	104	114

Chart 4 - Seasonal Beef Slaughter Quota Bases
% of Average Month
by Type of Slaughterers



VEAL

Total combined monthly slaughter of veal by all three types of slaughterers reaches its highest point in April and its low in February. Local slaughterers process the most veal in May and the least in February, while Reporting Butchers show both an April and an October high point in veal slaughter. Non-Reporting Butchers slaughter more veal in April than in any other month, although the last three months of the year are above average months and December is second heaviest month of slaughter.

Table 7 below shows the individual monthly veal quota base figures by types of slaughterers.

Table 7 - Pounds of Dressed Veal in Quota Bases, by Months, and by Classes of Slaughterer.
(In thousand pounds)

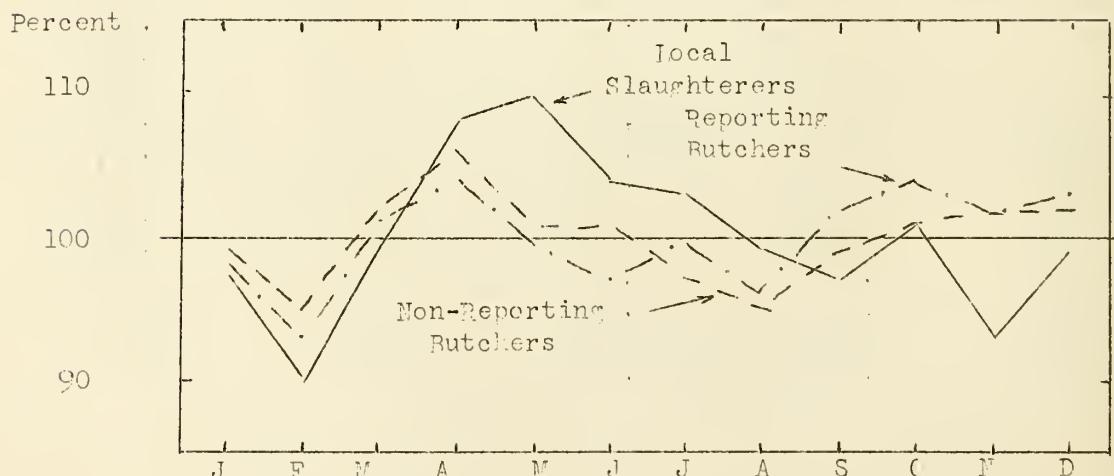
Month	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
January	4,575	2,575	412	7,562
February	4,245	2,433	395	7,073
March	4,633	2,667	422	7,722
April	5,052	2,725	442	8,219
May	5,165	2,634	418	8,217
June	4,865	2,540	421	7,826
July	4,855	2,631	403	7,892
August	4,644	2,513	395	7,552
September	4,578	2,668	413	7,659
October	4,769	2,769	421	7,959
November	4,332	2,676	426	7,434
December	4,660	2,710	426	7,796
Total	56,123	31,544	4,994	92,961

On an index basis, Table 8, below, and Chart 5 show the seasonal trends of veal slaughter for each type of slaughterer. Apparently Chart 5 would indicate that the fall calf crop affects the seasonal slaughter of the small butchers more than it does the Local Slaughterer operations.

Table 8 - Monthly Veal Quota Indices, by Classes of Slaughterers
(Average Monthly Slaughter = 100)

Month	Local		Reporting	Non-Reporting
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers
January	97	98	99	
February	90	93	95	
March	99	101	102	
April	108	104	106	
May	110	100	101	
June	104	97	101	
July	103	100	97	
August	99	96	95	
September	97	102	99	
October	101	104	101	
November	93	102	102	
December	99	103	102	

Chart 5 - Seasonal Veal Slaughter - Quota Bases
% of Average Month
by Type of Slaughterer



PCMV

Total combined monthly pork slaughter for all three types of slaughterers reaches its highest point of the year in December and January and its low point in July. The only break in the season trend is shown in February and can probably be accounted for by the short month.

Table 9 below gives the monthly pork quota bases in terms of dressed meat by type of slaughterer.

Table 9 - Pounds of Dressed Pork in Quota Bases, by Months, and by Class of Slaughterer.
(In thousand pounds)

Month	Local		Non-Reporting		Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers	
January	9,681	4,671	1,435	15,787	
February	8,973	4,371	1,263	14,607	
March	9,462	4,269	1,200	14,931	
April	9,427	3,795	942	14,164	
May	9,382	3,568	843	13,793	
June	8,923	3,454	797	13,174	
July	8,391	3,322	747	12,460	
August	8,416	3,296	809	12,521	
September	8,701	3,855	953	13,509	
October	9,640	4,355	1,215	15,210	
November	9,171	4,376	1,418	15,265	
December	9,766	5,002	1,577	16,345	
Total	109,933	48,634	13,199	171,766	

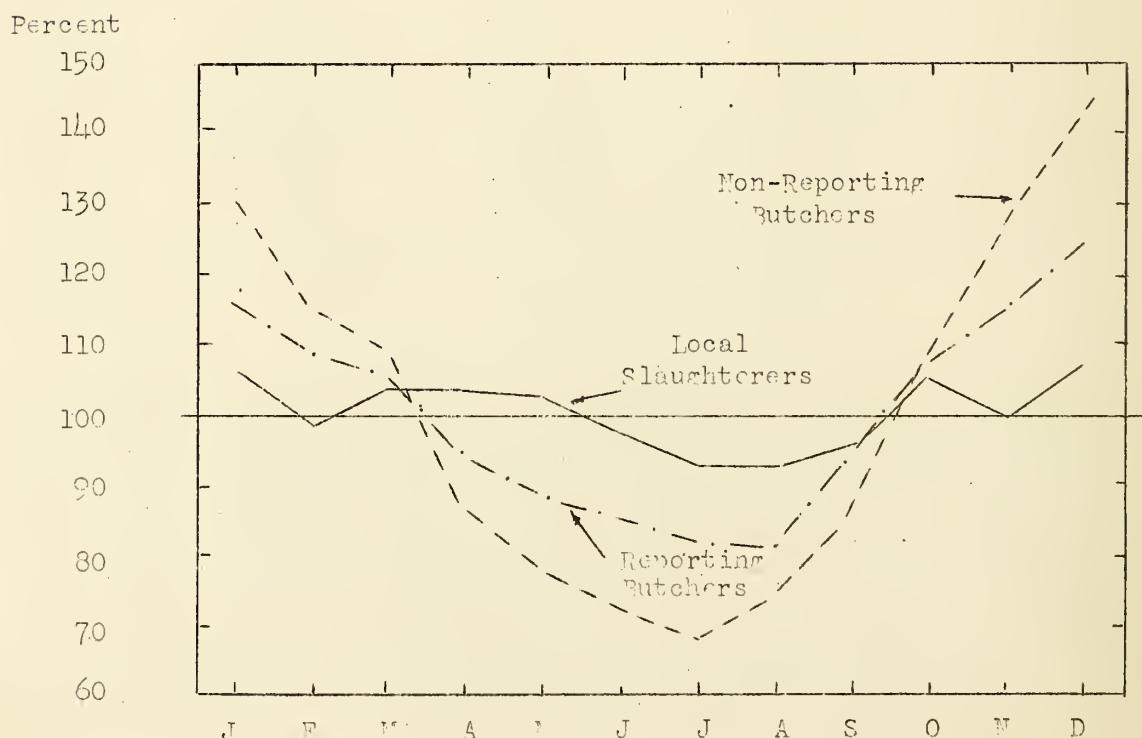
On an index basis Table 10 and Chart 6 show the seasonal trends of pork slaughter by types of slaughterers. Local Slaughterers show, by far, the most uniform seasonal slaughter probably due to more adequate year around facilities as well as greater diversity of outlets for pork products. March, April, and May slaughter indicates some processing of fall pigs and possibly some packing sows not apparent in the seasonal trends for the small butcher operators. As one would expect the small Non-Reporting Butchers show a much wider seasonal fluctuation in their hog slaughter operations declining to 68% of an average month in July and rising to 143% of an average month in December when hogs are usually plentiful and cheap and cooling facilities are least needed. It is apparent that the small butchers are mainly "cool weather" slaughterers as compared with the larger operators.

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Table 10 - Monthly Pork Quota Indices, by Classes of Slaughterers
(Average Monthly Slaughter = 100)

Month	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers
January	106	115	130
February	98	108	115
March	103	105	109
April	103	94	86
May	102	88	77
June	97	85	72
July	92	82	68
August	92	81	74
September	95	95	87
October	105	108	110
November	100	115	129
December	107	124	143

Chart 6 - Seasonal Pork Slaughter - Quota Bases
% of Average Month
by Type of Slaughterer



LAMB

Seasonal lamb slaughter reaches its highest point in October and its low point in February. The total lamb slaughter amounts to less than eleven million pounds during the year when all three types of slaughterers output in pounds of dressed meat are combined.

Table 11 below shows the pounds of dressed lamb by months for the three types of slaughterers.

Table 11 - Pounds of Dressed Lamb in Quota Bases, by Months, and by Classes of Slaughterer.
(In thousand pounds)

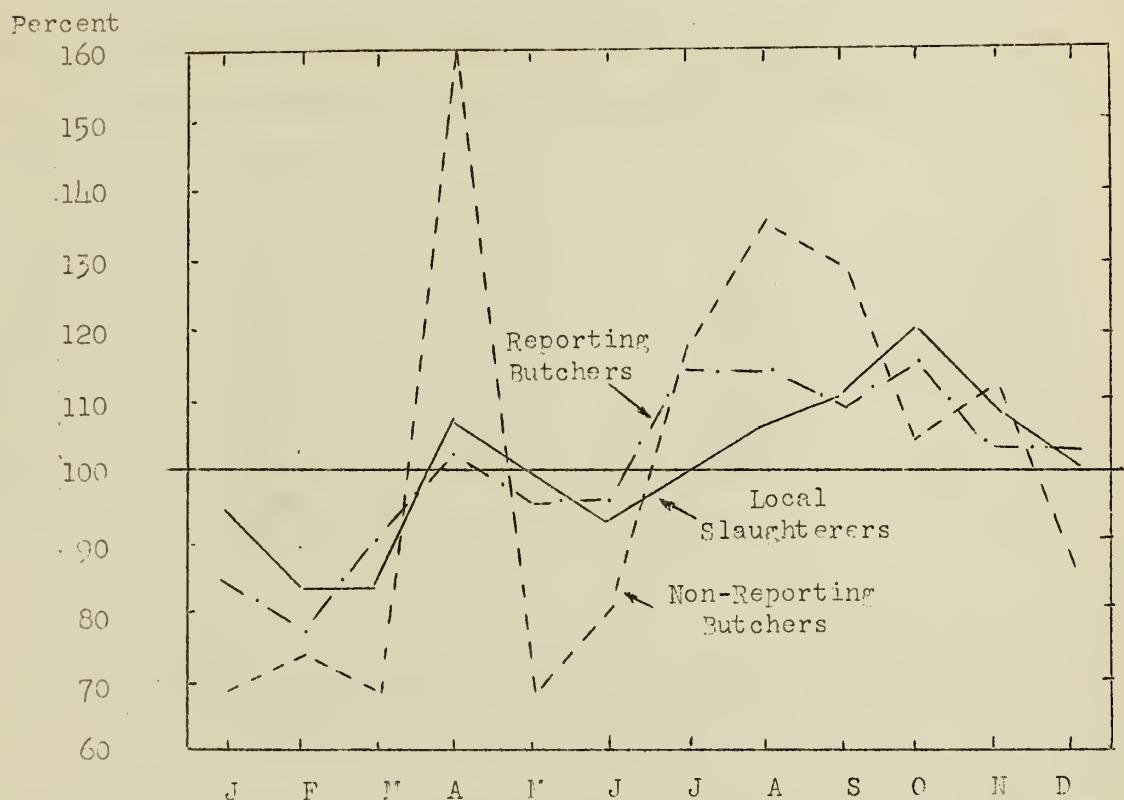
Month	Local Reporting		Non-Reporting		Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	Butchers	
January	365	153	11	11	529
February	590	141	12	12	743
March	591	163	11	11	765
April	757	185	26	26	968
May	698	172	11	11	881
June	654	172	13	13	839
July	715	207	19	19	941
August	752	208	22	22	982
September	783	193	21	21	1,002
October	853	210	17	17	1,085
November	774	137	18	18	979
December	717	185	14	14	916
Total	7,554	2,131	195	195	10,930

On an index basis Table 12 below and Chart 7 show the seasonal trends in lamb slaughter by types of slaughterers. Local Slaughterers reach their highest output of dressed lamb in October but also show a sharp increase in the handling of Easter lambs in April with their lowest period of operation in February and March. Reporting Butchers show somewhat the same seasonal operations of the small, Non-Reporting Butchers, with April and August peaks.

Table 12 - Monthly Lamb Quota Indices, by Classes of Slaughterers
(Average Monthly Slaughter = 100)

Month	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers
January	93	84	63
February	83	77	74
March	83	90	68
April	106	102	160
May	98	95	63
June	92	95	80
July	100	114	117
August	105	114	135
September	110	109	129
October	120	115	104
November	109	103	111
December	101	102	86

Chart 7 - Seasonal Lamb Slaughter - Quota Bases
% of Average Month
by Type of Slaughterer



QUOTA BASES BY STATES

There is a wide variation in the quota bases in the different states of the Region reflected also in the numbers of the various kinds of slaughterers licensed to operate. This wide variation between states, ranging from 25% of the total bases of the region in Ohio to 1.3% in South Dakota, seems logically to be related to the density of population and hence local consumer demand for meats. Local Slaughterers have a much higher proportion of the total meat quota bases in the heavier consumer demand areas than in the less populated states.

Table 13 and Chart 8 show the volume of total meat in the quota bases by states.

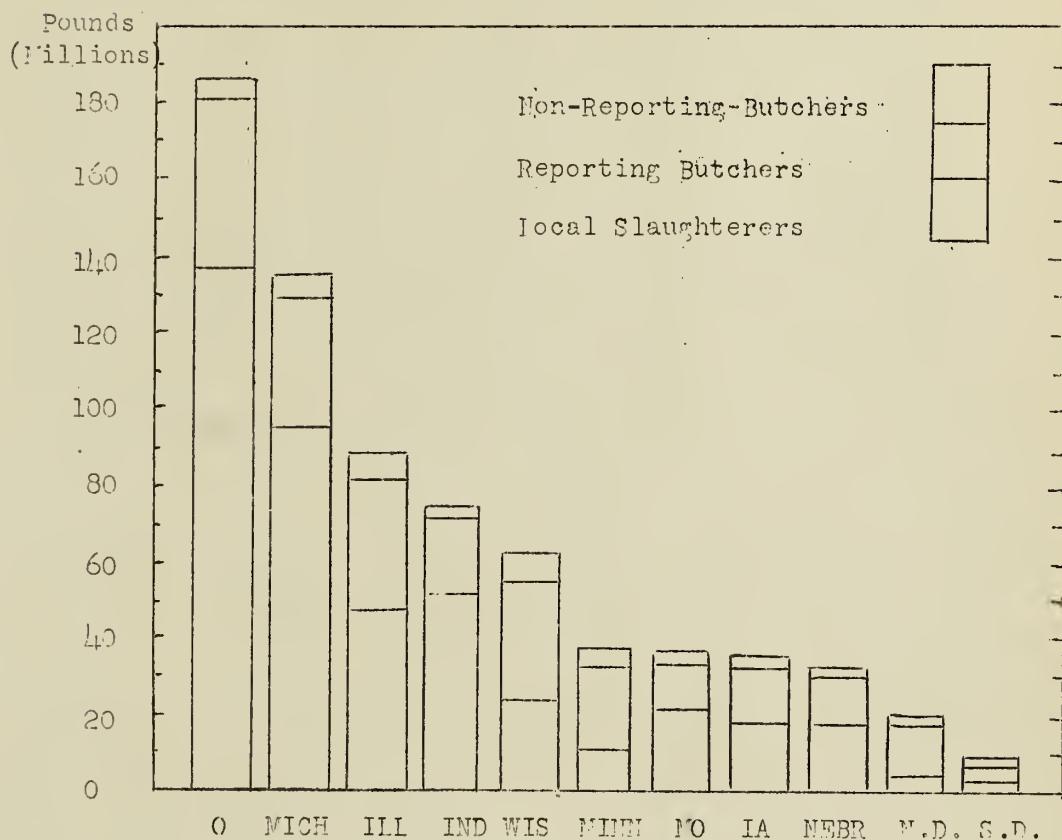
Table 13 - Pounds of Dressed Meat Represented by Quota Bases
by States, and by Classes of Slaughtercers
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local Slaughtercers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
Illinois	47,423	35,077	6,159	88,659
Indiana	52,773	19,531	2,960	75,264
Iowa	17,707	14,496	3,837	36,040
Michigan	96,442	33,729	5,128	135,299
Minnesota	12,002	20,515	6,801	39,318
Missouri	21,185	16,898	3,158	38,241
Nebraska	17,801	13,269	2,280	33,350
North Dakota	4,779	12,874	3,236	20,889
Ohio	136,429	45,259	5,572	187,260
South Dakota	2,721	4,628	1,796	9,145
Wisconsin	24,243	31,124	8,137	63,504
Total	433,505	244,400	49,064	726,969

Table 13a - Dressed Meat Represented by Quota Bases, by
States, in Terms of Percentage Processed,
by Classes of Slaughtercers

State	Local Slaughtercers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
Percent				
Illinois	53.5	39.6	6.9	100.0
Indiana	70.1	26.0	3.9	100.0
Iowa	49.1	40.2	10.7	100.0
Michigan	71.3	24.9	3.8	100.0
Minnesota	30.5	52.2	17.3	100.0
Missouri	55.4	36.3	8.3	100.0
Nebraska	53.4	39.8	6.8	100.0
North Dakota	22.9	61.6	15.5	100.0
Ohio	72.8	24.2	3.0	100.0
South Dakota	29.8	50.6	19.6	100.0
Wisconsin	38.2	49.0	12.8	100.0

Chart 8 - Annual Quota Bases - Total Dressed Meat
by Type of Slaughterer
by States
Million Pounds



KINDS OF MEAT IN QUOTA BASES BY STATES

Local Slaughterers -

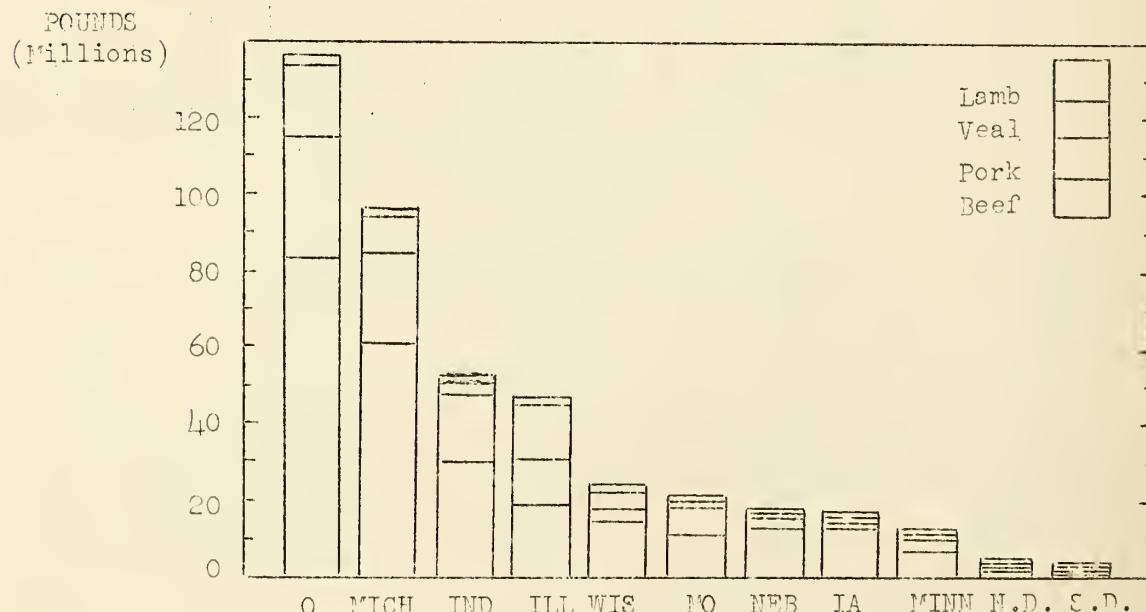
Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois have the larger quota bases for the slaughter of lamb and veal. Illinois is the only state in which the beef bases are less than 50% of the total bases of all meats.

Table 14 and Chart 9 show the bases by states according to the different kinds of dressed meat.

Table 114 - Local Slaughterers, Pounds of Dressed Meat
Represented by Quota Bases, by States,
and by Kinds of Meat. Yearly.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Type of Meat				Total
	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	
Illinois	18,663	14,567	1,788	12,405	47,423
Indiana	30,167	4,315	242	13,049	52,773
Iowa	12,809	787	33	14,078	17,707
Michigan	61,252	9,422	1,762	24,006	96,442
Minnesota	7,470	1,608	35	2,839	12,002
Missouri	11,720	1,311	854	7,300	21,185
Nebraska	12,526	885	56	4,334	17,801
North Dakota	3,278	125	6	1,370	4,779
Ohio	83,885	18,448	3,406	30,690	136,429
South Dakota	1,772	32	6	911	2,721
Wisconsin	15,053	4,923	366	3,991	24,243
Total	258,595	56,423	8,554	109,933	433,505

Chart 9 - Annual Quota Bases - Pounds of Meat
Local Slaughterers
by States



Reporting Butchers -

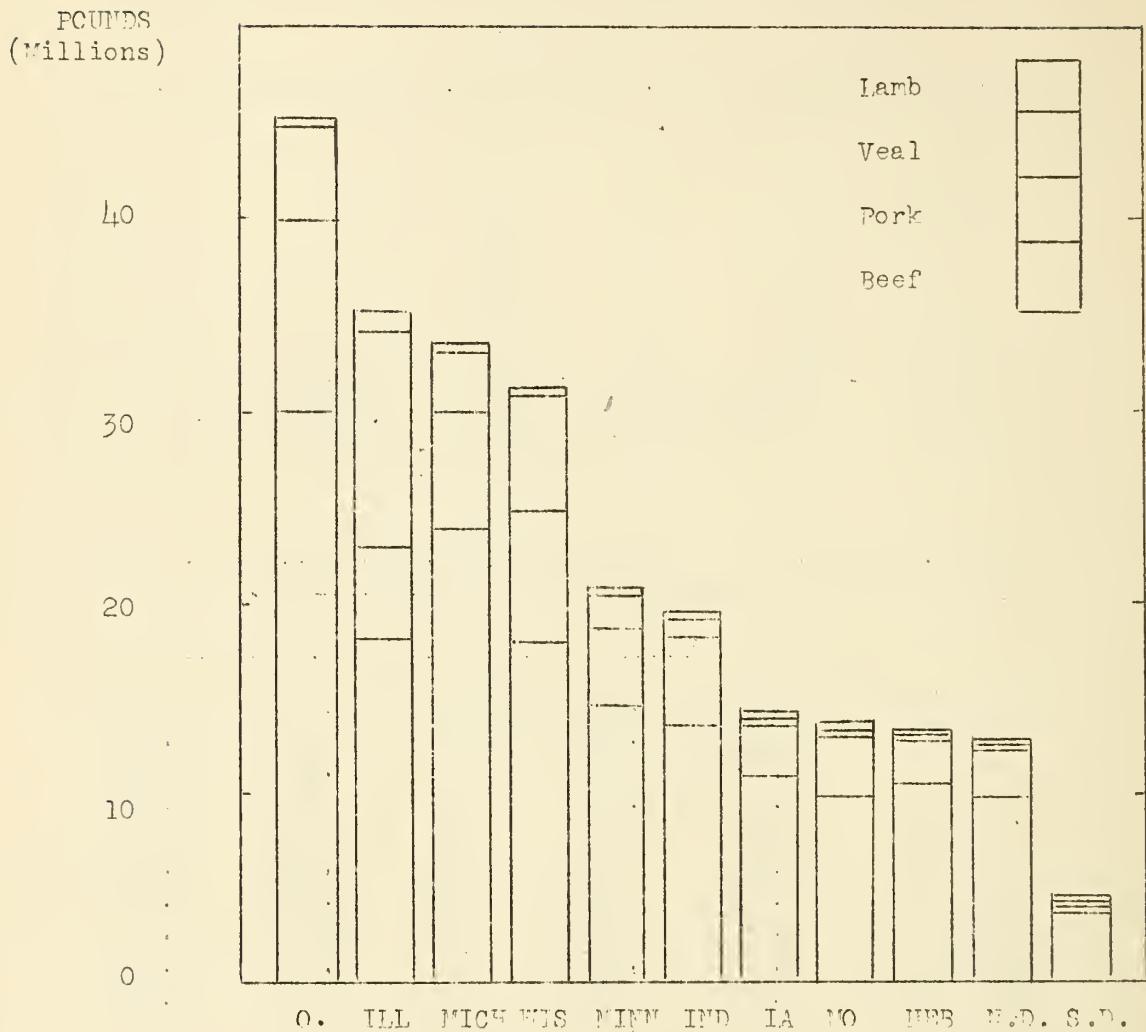
There is less variation between states in the quota bases of Reporting Butchers than in the case of Local Slaughterers and beef makes up a larger proportion of the total.

Table 15 and Chart 10 show the bases for Reporting Butchers by states by kinds of dressed meat.

Table 15 - Reporting Butchers, Pounds of Dressed Meat
Represented by Quota Bases, by States,
and by Kinds of Meat. Yearly.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Type of Meat				Total
	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	
Illinois	17,318	11,823	596	4,840	35,077
Indiana	13,500	1,331	184	4,516	19,531
Iowa	10,871	717	45	2,863	14,496
Michigan	23,928	3,201	191	6,409	33,729
Minnesota	14,808	1,838	62	3,807	20,515
Missouri	9,758	799	162	3,179	13,898
Nebraska	10,325	311	24	2,609	13,269
North Dakota	9,640	510	22	2,702	12,874
Ohio	29,953	14,752	776	9,778	45,259
South Dakota	3,578	56	5	989	4,623
Wisconsin	17,862	6,206	114	6,942	31,124
Total	162,041	51,544	2,181	48,634	244,140

Chart 10 - Annual Quota Bases - Pounds of Meat
Reporting Butchers
By States



Non-Reporting Butchers -

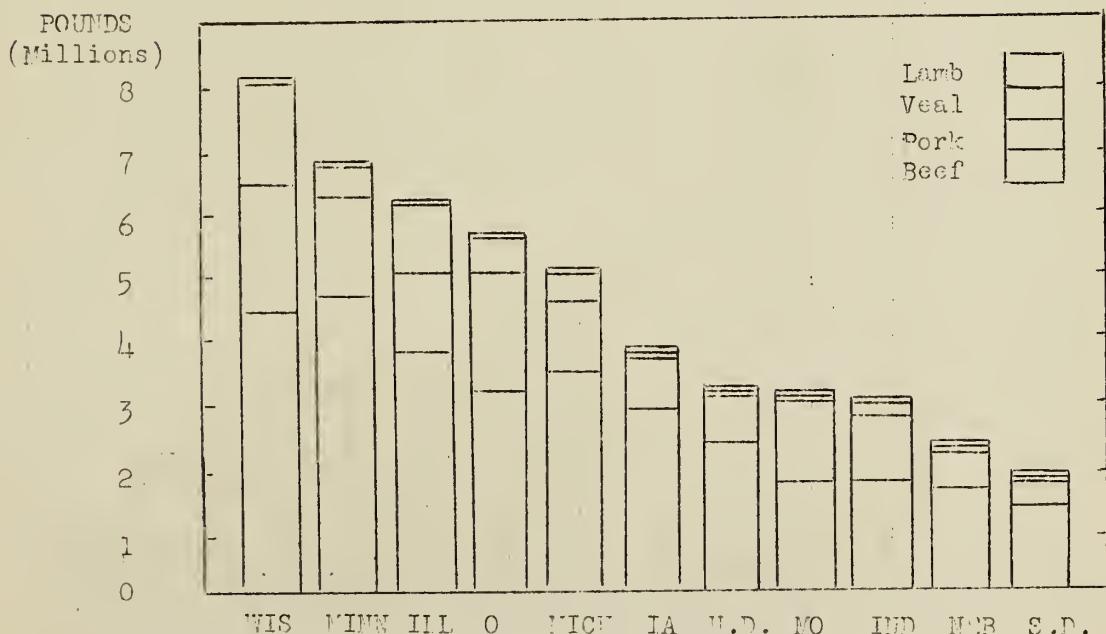
There is the least variation between states among Non-Reporting Butchers quota bases than with the other two types of slaughterers. Lamb falls to an almost insignificant portion of the total slaughter and veal also declines in its proportion of the total quota bases.

Table 16 and Chart 11 give the bases for Non-Reporting Butchers by states and kinds of meat.

Table 16 - Non-Reporting Butchers, Pounds of Dressed Meat
Represented by Quota Bases, by States,
and by Kinds of Meat. Yearly.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Type of Meat				Total
	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	
Illinois	3,658	1,048	21	1,432	6,159
Indiana	1,743	242	16	959	2,960
Iowa	2,837	117	9	874	3,837
Michigan	3,388	533	28	1,179	5,128
Minnesota	4,640	577	22	1,562	6,801
Missouri	1,730	90	5	1,333	3,158
Nebraska	1,554	62	2	662	2,280
North Dakota	2,330	76	6	824	3,236
Ohio	3,119	519	41	1,893	5,572
South Dakota	1,277	28	3	488	1,796
Wisconsin	4,400	1,702	42	1,993	8,137
Total	30,676	4,994	195	13,199	49,064

Chart 11 - Annual Quota Bases - Total Pounds Dressed Meat
Non-Reporting Butchers
by States



BEEF QUOTAS BY STATES BY TYPE OF SLAUGHTERER

In the more highly industrialized states Local Slaughterers hold a large proportion of the beef quota bases with Non-Reporting Butchers having a very small portion, while in the western part of the region Local Slaughterers have a small proportion (less than 50%) of the total beef bases.

Chart 12 and Table 17 show the beef quota bases by states for the different types of slaughterers.

Chart 12 - Annual Beef Quota Bases
by Type of Slaughterer
by States

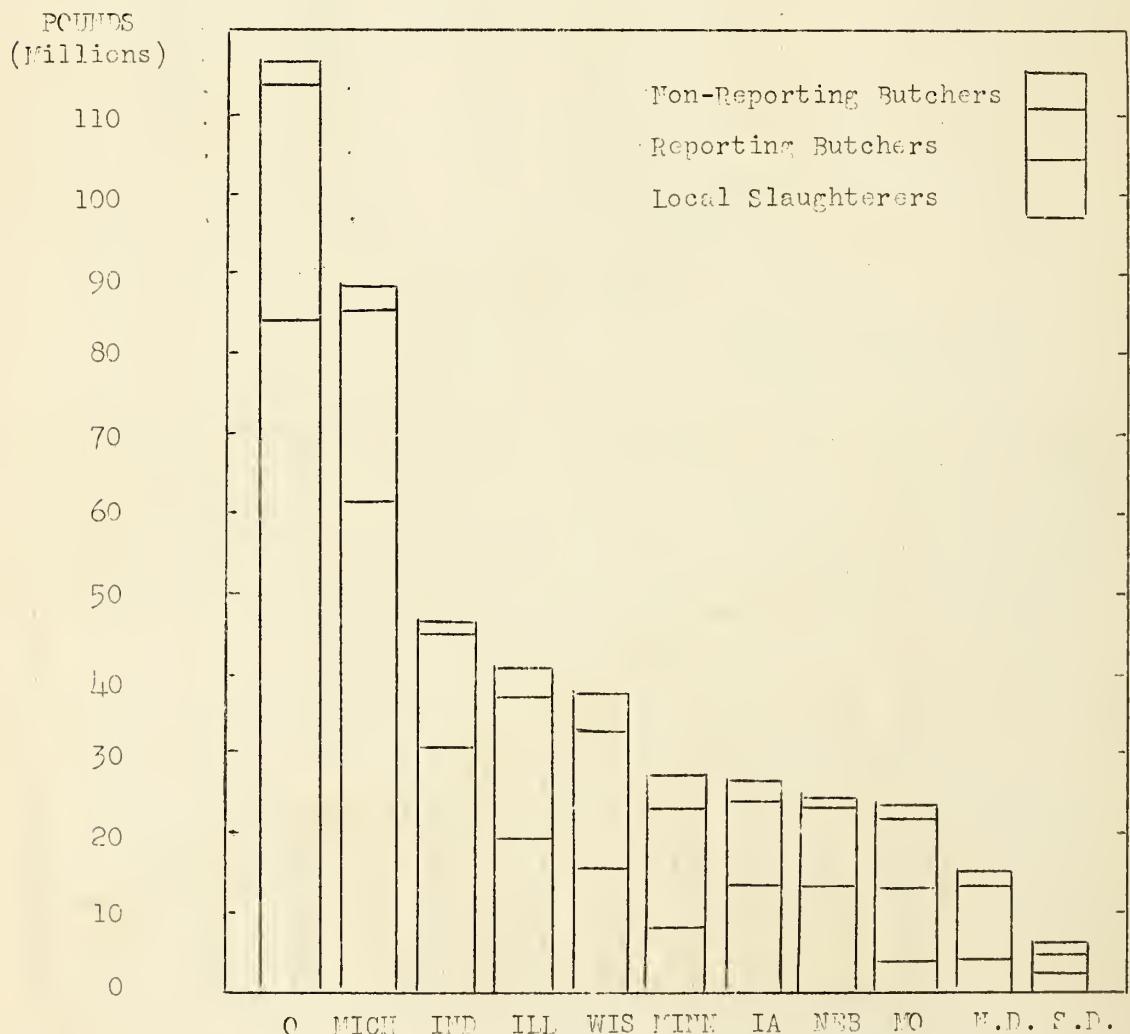


Table 17 - Annual Quota Bases Dressed Beef, by States,
and by Classes of Slaughterers.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
Illinois	18,663	17,818	3,658	40,139
Indiana	30,167	13,500	1,743	45,410
Iowa	12,809	10,871	2,837	26,517
Michigan	61,252	23,923	3,388	88,568
Minnesota	7,470	14,808	4,640	26,918
Missouri	11,720	9,753	1,730	23,208
Nebraska	12,526	10,325	1,554	24,405
North Dakota	3,278	9,640	2,330	15,248
Ohio	83,885	29,953	3,119	116,957
South Dakota	1,772	3,578	1,277	6,627
Wisconsin	15,053	17,862	4,400	37,315
Total	258,595	162,041	30,676	451,312

Table 17a - Percent Annual Quota Bases Dressed Beef Processed
by Classes of Slaughterers, by States.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Percent	
				Total	Percent
Illinois	46.5	44.4	9.1		100
Indiana	66.4	29.3	3.8		100
Iowa	48.3	41.0	10.7		100
Michigan	69.2	27.0	3.8		100
Minnesota	27.8	55.0	17.2		100
Missouri	50.5	42.0	7.5		100
Nebraska	51.3	42.3	6.4		100
North Dakota	21.5	63.2	15.3		100
Ohio	71.7	25.6	2.7		100
South Dakota	26.7	54.0	19.3		100
Wisconsin	40.3	47.9	11.8		100

VEAL QUOTA BASES BY STATES BY TYPE OF SLAUGHTERER

Illinois leads the other states of the region in total veal bases (almost 30% of the Regional total), and the volume of the bases held by Reporting Butchers far exceeds those of any other state..

Table 18 and Chart 13 show veal quota bases by states and type of slaughterer.

Chart 13 - Annual Veal Quota Bases
by Type of Slaughterer
by States

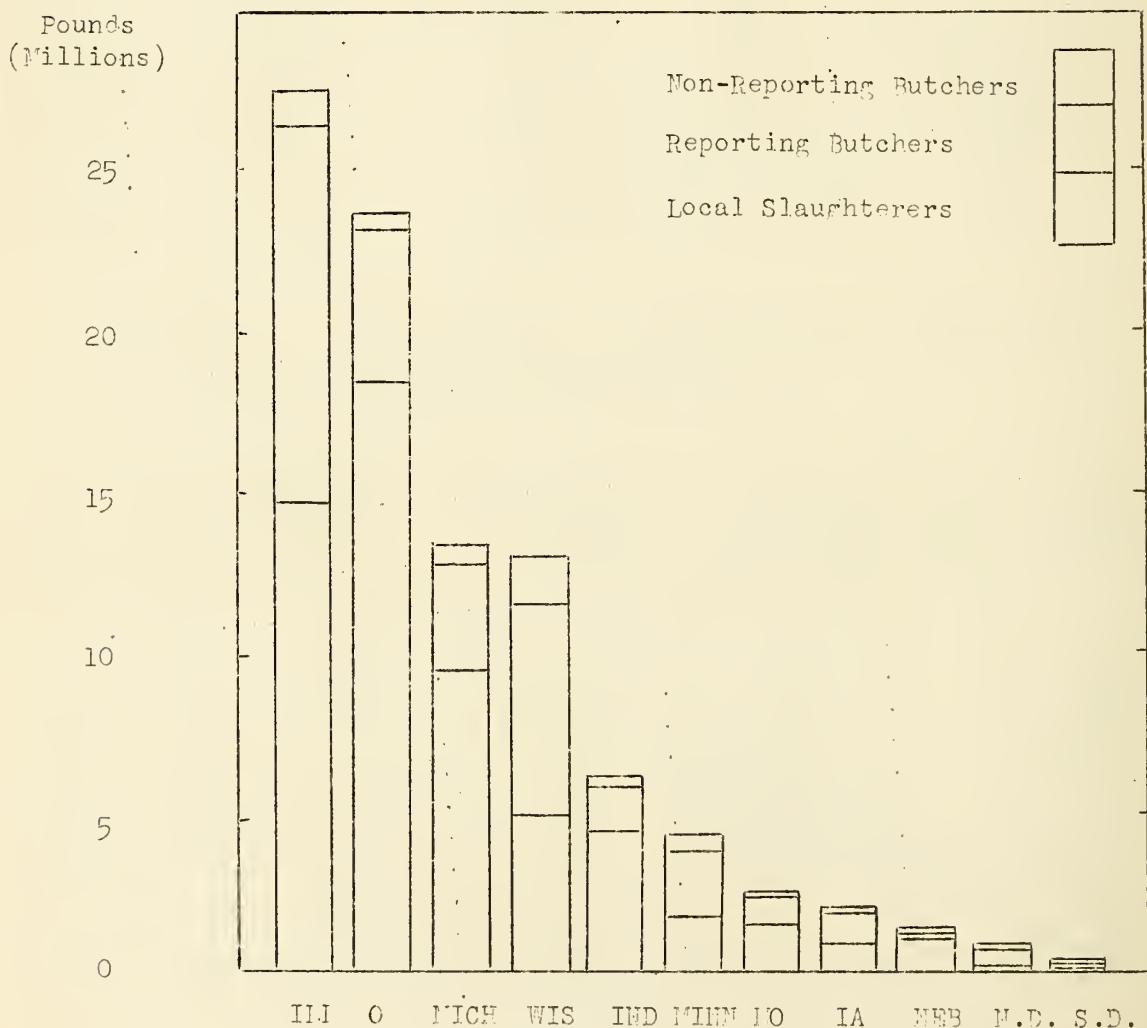


Table 18 - Annual Quota Bases Dressed Veal, by States
and by Classes of Slaughterers.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
Illinois	14,567	11,823	1,048	27,438
Indiana	4,315	1,331	242	5,888
Iowa	787	717	117	1,621
Michigan	9,422	5,201	533	13,156
Minnesota	1,608	1,333	577	4,023
Missouri	1,311	799	90	2,200
Nebraska	835	311	62	1,258
North Dakota	125	510	76	711
Ohio	18,448	4,752	512	23,719
South Dakota	32	56	28	116
Wisconsin	14,923	6,206	1,702	12,831
Total	56,423	31,544	4,994	92,961

Table 18a - Percent Annual Quota Bases Dressed Veal Processed
by Classes of Slaughterers, by States.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local Slaughterers	Reporting Butchers	Non-Reporting Butchers	Total
	Percent			
Illinois	53.1	45.1	3.8	100
Indiana	75.3	22.6	4.1	100
Iowa	48.6	44.2	7.2	100
Michigan	71.6	24.3	4.1	100
Minnesota	40.0	45.7	14.3	100
Missouri	59.6	36.3	4.1	100
Nebraska	70.4	24.7	4.9	100
North Dakota	17.6	71.7	10.7	100
Ohio	77.8	20.0	2.2	100
South Dakota	27.6	48.3	24.1	100
Wisconsin	38.4	48.4	13.2	100

LAMB QUOTA BASES BY STATES BY TYPE OF SLAUGHTERER

Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan have the largest proportion of the lamb quota bases, with the states in the western part of the Region having very small quota bases.

Table 19 and Chart 14 show the lamb quota bases by states for the three types of slaughterers.

Chart 14 - Annual Lamb Quota Bases
by Type of Slaughterer
by States
(Dressed Meat)

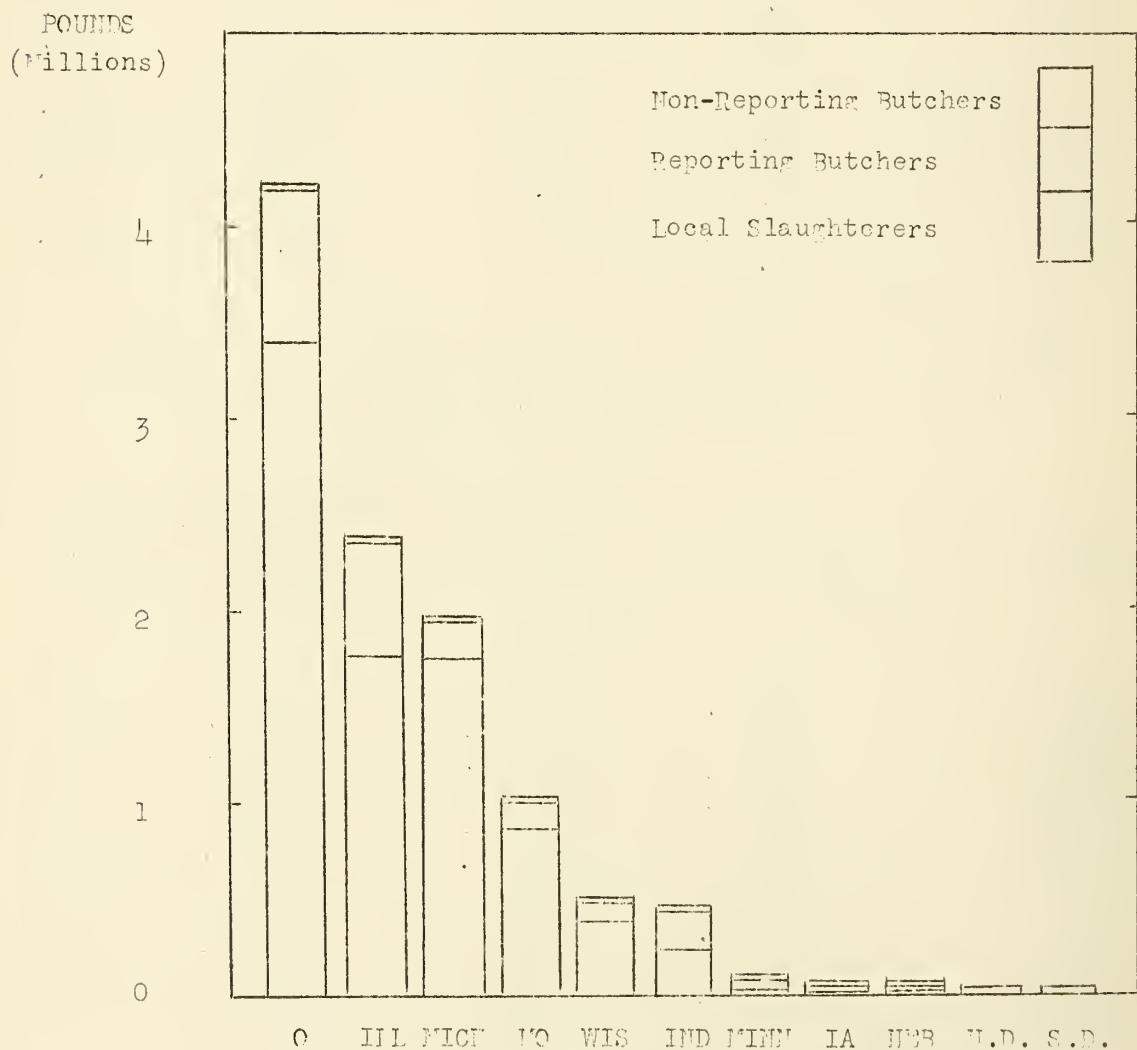


Table 19 - Annual Quota Bases Dressed Lamb, by States,
and by Classes of Slaughterers.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting	Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	
Illinois	1,788	596	21	2,405
Indiana	242	184	16	142
Iowa	33	45	9	87
Michigan	1,762	191	28	1,981
Minnesota	35	62	22	119
Missouri	854	162	5	1,021
Nebraska	56	24	2	82
North Dakota	6	22	6	34
Ohio	3,406	776	41	4,223
South Dakota	6	5	3	14
Wisconsin	366	114	42	522
Total	8,554	2,181	195	10,930

Table 19a - Percent Annual Quota Bases Dressed Lamb Processed
by Classes of Slaughterers, by States.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting	Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	
Percent				
Illinois	74.3	24.8	0.9	100
Indiana	54.8	41.6	3.6	100
Iowa	37.9	51.7	10.4	100
Michigan	89.0	9.6	1.4	100
Minnesota	29.4	52.1	18.5	100
Missouri	85.6	15.9	0.5	100
Nebraska	68.3	29.3	2.4	100
North Dakota	17.6	64.8	17.6	100
Ohio	80.6	18.4	1.0	100
South Dakota	42.9	35.7	21.4	100
Wisconsin	70.1	21.8	8.1	100

PORK QUOTA BASES BY STATES BY TYPE OF SLAUGHTERER

An examination of the pork quota bases by states by type of slaughterer reveals that in the industrialized states of the Region Local Slaughterers hold the larger proportion of the pork quota bases while in the more rural western states the larger proportion of the pork quota bases belongs to the two classes of butchers. It is also apparent in an examination of the pork quota bases that the volume of slaughter is related to consumer demand rather than pork production since Iowa ranks seventh in the amount of pork quota bases even though pork production far exceeds that of any other state.

Chart 15 and Table 20 show the pork quota bases by states by types of slaughterers.

Chart 15 - Annual Pork Quota Bases
by Type of Slaughterer
by States

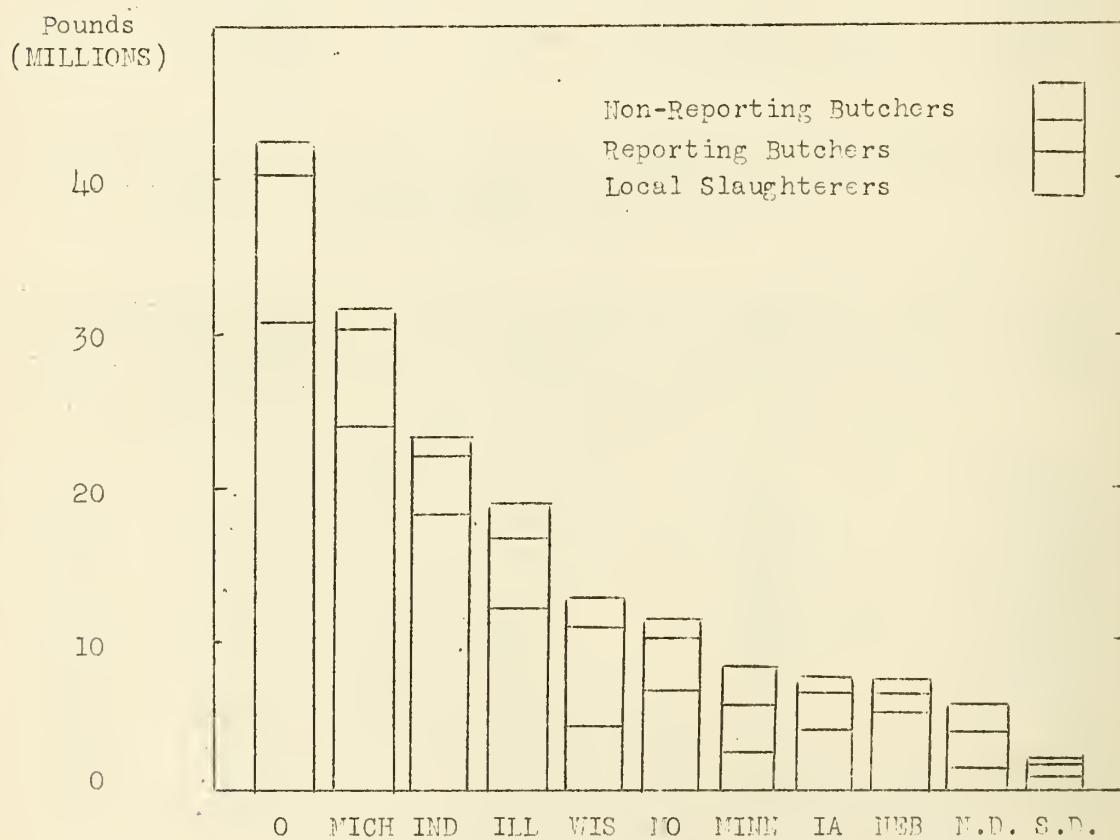


Table 20 - Annual Quota Bases Dressed Pork, by States,
and by Classes of Slaughterers.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting	Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	
Illinois	12,405	4,840	1,432	18,677
Indiana	18,049	4,516	959	23,524
Iowa	4,078	2,863	874	7,815
Michigan	24,006	6,409	1,179	31,594
Minnesota	2,389	3,807	1,562	8,258
Missouri	7,300	3,179	1,333	11,812
Nebraska	4,334	2,609	662	7,605
North Dakota	1,370	2,702	824	4,896
Ohio	30,690	9,778	1,893	42,361
South Dakota	911	989	488	2,388
Wisconsin	3,901	6,942	1,993	12,836
Total	109,933	48,634	13,199	171,766

Table 20a - Percent Annual Quota Bases Dressed Pork Processed
by Classes of Slaughterers, by States.
(In thousand pounds)

State	Local	Reporting	Non-Reporting	Total
	Slaughterers	Butchers	Butchers	
Percent				
Illinois	66.4	25.9	7.7	100
Indiana	76.7	19.2	4.1	100
Iowa	52.2	36.6	11.2	100
Michigan	76.0	20.3	3.7	100
Minnesota	35.0	46.1	18.9	100
Missouri	61.8	26.9	11.3	100
Nebraska	57.0	34.3	8.7	100
North Dakota	28.0	55.2	16.8	100
Ohio	72.4	23.1	4.5	100
South Dakota	38.2	41.4	20.4	100
Wisconsin	30.4	54.1	15.5	100

Table 21 Live and Dressed Weights
 Local Slaughterers - Monthly Reports
 April - December, 1943

State	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Hogs	
	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.
Illinois	803	421	151	93	74	32	249	172
Indiana	811	423	194	114	76	37	223	159
Iowa	793	425	325	181	88	43	241	178
Michigan	927	485	169	103	80	36	222	149
Minnesota	936	478	176	111	106	53	235	170
Missouri	636	336	167	98	86	40	257	184
Nebraska	811	432	379	205	109	55	250	176
North Dakota	983	504	270	165	133	63	234	164
Ohio	884	464	169	97	75	34	218	149
South Dakota	914	480	267	170	119	58	236	166
Wisconsin	976	483	121	75	86	37	207	141
Average	864	448	217	128	94	45	234	164
Dressing %		52%		59%		48%		70%

Table 22 Average Live Weights
 Butchers - Monthly Reports
 June - December, 1943

State	Cattle		Calves		Lambs		Hogs	
	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.	Live	Dr.
Illinois	812		121		74		242	
Indiana	842		187		78		239	
Iowa	862		200		89		280	
Michigan	884		175		99		218	
Minnesota	902		161		90		257	
Missouri	693		171		79		228	
Nebraska	834		343		156		265	
North Dakota	959		284		127		274	
Ohio	858		171		67		225	
South Dakota	947		312		112		279	
Wisconsin	1,008		127		114		216	
Average	873		205		99		248	

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